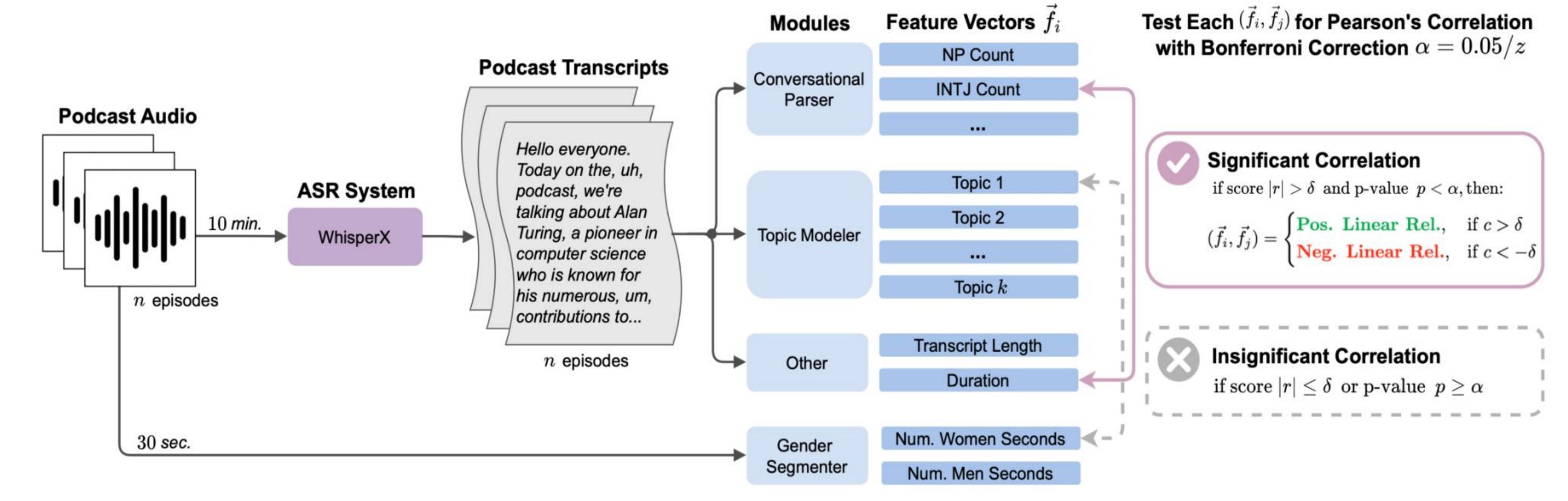
Masculine Defaults via Gendered Discourse in Podcasts and Large Language Models

Maria Teleki, Xiangjue Dong, Haoran Liu, James Caverlee

Women and men's discourse are different.

We test for significant
correlations between features, including gender and discourse topics.



We find that there are discourse topics that have correlations with women or men.

Topic N	Gender	r	Topic N Word List	Topic N Categories	Topic N Gender
Topic 3	Women	0.15	women, woman, men, baby, pregnant, girls, men, doctor, health, birth	Content - Pregnancy	Women
	Men	-0.14			
Topic 10	Women	0.10	energy, body, feel, mind, space, yoga, love, beautiful, feeling, meditation	Content - Yoga	Women
	Men	-0.12			
Topic 49	Women	-0.21	game, know, think, team, going, mean, play, year, one, good	Content - Sports	Men
	Men	0.17			
Topic 71	Women	0.14	christmas, sex, girl, hair, love, get, date, girls, let, wear	Content - Dating	Women
	Men	-0.14			
Topic 54	Women	_	get, like, know, right, people, going, podcast, make, want, one	Discourse	Men
	Men	0.12			
Topic 60	Women	-0.27	going, know, think, get, got, one, really, good, well, yeah	Discourse	Men
	Men	0.20			
Topic 62	Women	0.33	like, know, really, going, people, want, think, get, things, life	Discourse	Women
	Men	-0.28			

This means that, for example, women and men might use a different filler word.

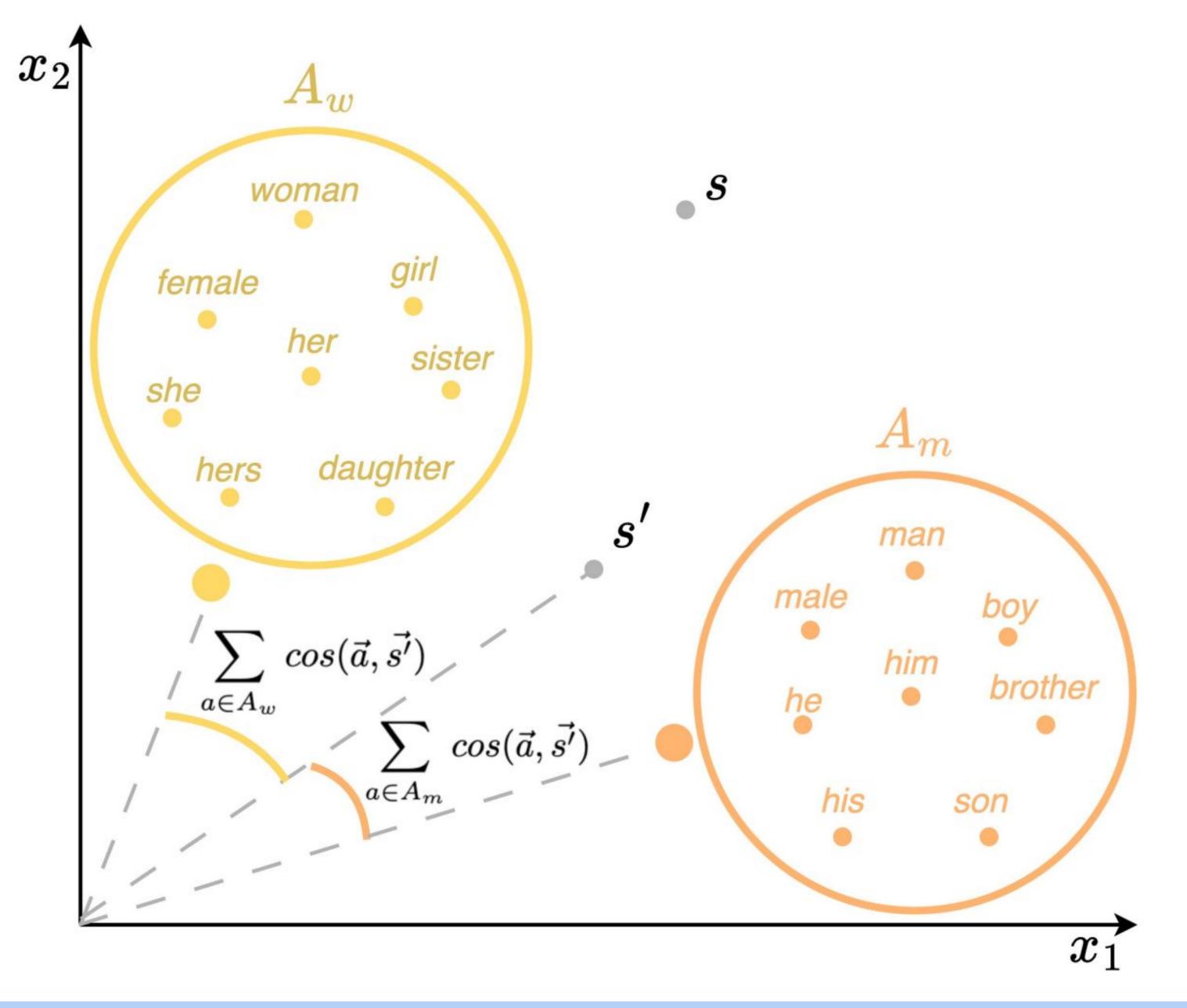
Men: s = And I was going, hey, it's cold outside...

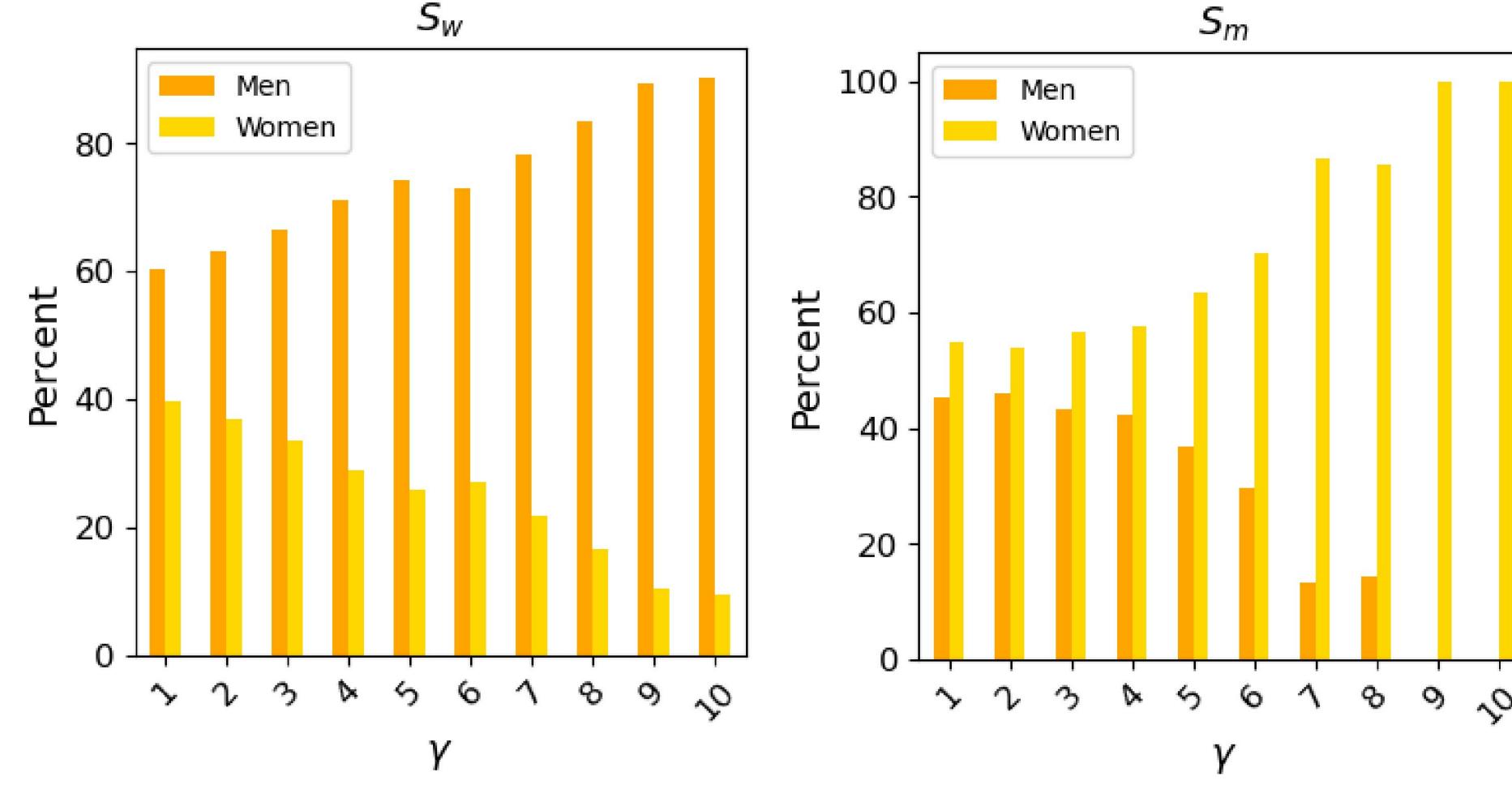
Women: s' = And I was like, hey, it's cold outside...

These discourse-based masculine defaults are present in LLM embeddings.

So we experiment with flipping the gendered discourse words for (s,s') pairs. We measure the movement of s → s' in the embedding space.

We find that men have a more stable/robust embedding representation than women w.r.t. discourse words – this is a representational harm & a masculine default.





 γ : the # of discourse words flipped in $s \to s'$ Percent: Avg. % of S segments which move closer to A_{m,w} after $s \to s'$

